INSIDE: **Interview with Chiapas leader** — *SEE CENTRE-SPREAD*

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Serious studies or exclusionary politics?

Women's Studies looks inward

BY MARIE-JOSÉE JOHNSTON

A RECENT article by Karen Lehrman in *Mother Jones* criticizes Women's Studies for being overly emotional, overly ideological, and substituting "therapeutic pedagogy" for serious, rational scholarship.

This argument was picked up by newspapers all over the country — hardly surprisng given the media's voracious appetite for female critics of the feminist movement. "Move over Camille Paglia," many feminists wryly remarked.

The article touched off a raw nerve in Women's Studies departments across the continent. An already self-conscious discipline looked inward, and many labelled it the "Women's Studies Identity Crisis".

But as anthropology professor Judy Whitehead notes, "It [Women's Studies], all started with a crisis of identity." Examining gender roles has always required women to look inward, and probably always will. Debate between feminists has made some women nervous, and others angry, but is it indicative of imminent disciplinary collapse?

Though Lehrman's charges may be largely misguided, many feminists believe that continual questioning is not dangerous, but a necessary part of Women's Studies. As professor Lee Maclean points out, "It is possible to be loyally critical." Criticism must be taken seriously if Women's Studies is to respond to more serious and fundamental charges of racism, classism, heterosexism and cultural imperialism.

Rumbi Katedza, a student taking the Women's Studies minor, says, "Women's Studies does not yet seem ready to take a stand to truly end domination. If feminism is going to be successful it must challenge its own inherent prejudices so that it is a stronger force in the obliteration of all domination."

Why study 'women'?

Those who don't see a need for rewriting history from women's perspectives should consider a few examples from European philosophy.

Kant wrote, "Women will avoid the wicked not because it is upright, but only because it is ugly... I hardly believe that the fair sex [sic] is capable of principles." Rousseau's views on the female mind: "The search for abstract and speculative truths, for principles and axioms in the sciences, for all the that tends to wide genralization, is beyond woman's grasp."

Hegel thought that, "the differences between men and women is like that between animals and plants", and that "when women hold the realm of government the State is at once in jeopardy". Comte, a father of sociology wrote, "It is in order to better develop her moral superiority that woman must gratefully accept the rightful practical domination of man."

Feminist theory does not necessarily advocate throwing these 'dead white men' out the window, but it has challenged the philosophical system produced by their assumptions, with varying degrees of radicalism.

Feminist scholars have questioned the traditional dualism of much Western thought (ie: man versus woman, reason versus emotion), demanded a new definition of 'politics' which includes personal experience, questioned the notion of objectivity, and challenged the boundaries between theory and practice.

Women of colour (world majority women) are responsible for much of the theoretical criticism of these Western paradigms, since sexism is only one aspect of a theoretical heritage which is also imbued with classism, racism and imperialism.

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Library gossip all talk

Religious studies books safe and sound for now

BY CHRIS MIDGLEY

RUMOURS that Senate will vote today on the closing of the Religious Studies Library are just that — rumours.

For almost a decade now the issue of moving the Religious Studies Library under the roof of McLennan has floated around the McGill bureaucracy.

This year, suspicions that a decision is imminent have flared up again, generating a great deal of student anxiety. A petition is currently being circulated to keep the library in its current space.

But the panic may be premature. Eric Ormsby, the Director of Libraries at McGill, said, "Nothing concrete has happened, but we are in the process of discussing the future of the library."

Before the question goes to Senate, an agreement must be reached between Ormsby and Dean of Religious Studies Donna Runnals.

Professor R.C. Culley, the chair of the Religious Studies library committee, said, "Moving the library is a possibility. The decision will be based on financial reasons and reasons of efficiency."

The main reasons given for moving the library are a lack of space in the Birks building and a perception that there would be more money available for acquisitions if they could pay fewer staff salaries.

Many people oppose this plan. The students of the Religious Studies Undergraduate Society expressed their opposition to the change at a meeting on Friday.

They said that if the library is moved, the quality of their work will go down for several reasons. The staff of the Religious Studies library have a level of specialized knowledge about the material which would be inaccessible if they were transferred and the books were integrated with the MacLennan stacks.

In addition, because they will be forced to study at MacLennan (an eye-sore by comparison), the professors who might be able to help them will not be close by.

Some professors in the faculty are also against a move. Professor D.J. Hall said he personally thinks the move is a questionable idea. "The books ought to be where the students and faculty are. Books are our resources and the library is our lab. Moving this library is like taking the lab away from the physicist."

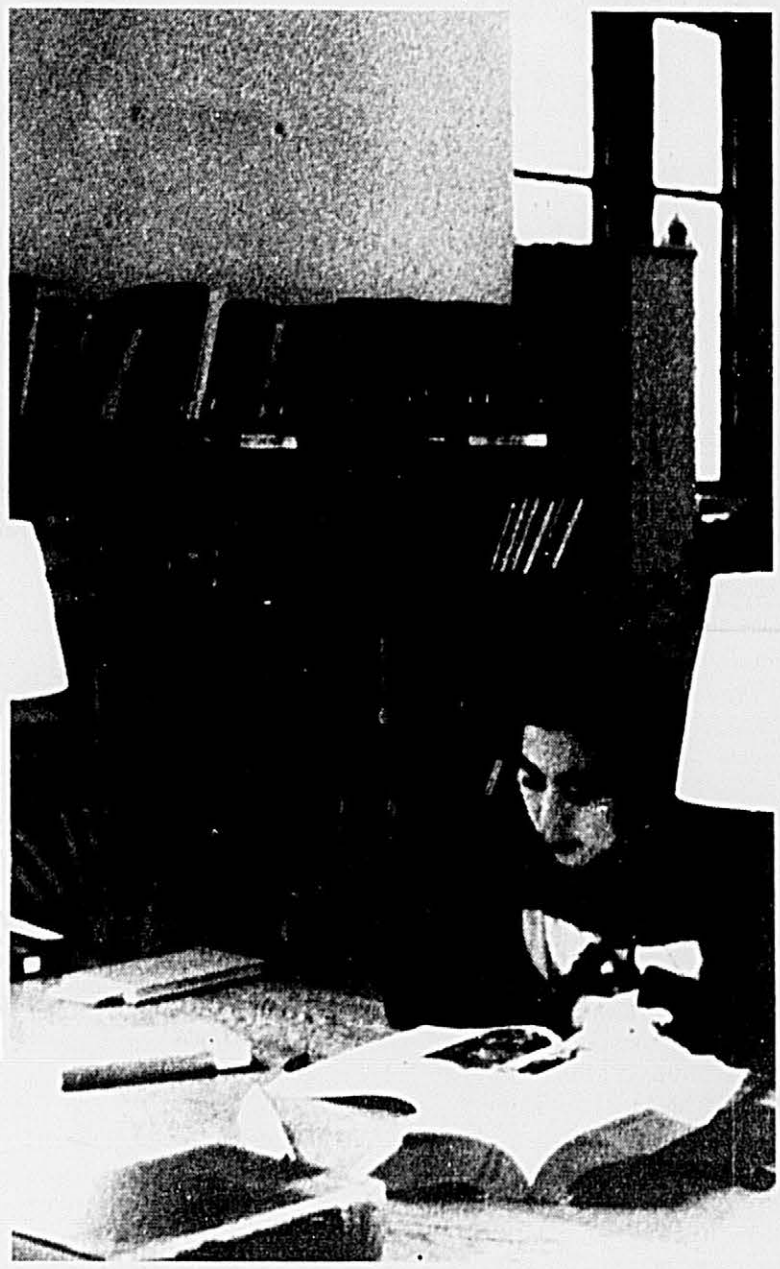
Hall fears that once in MacLennan, funding for books would be distributed to all faculties, and eventually Religious Studies would be all but forgotten. On the issue of space he feels that the possibility of renovating extra rooms in the Birks building has not been adequately addressed.

Hall also said that "Nothing has been said about what will happen to the space in the Birks building if the move takes place. It would likely be converted into offices, perhaps not even part of the faculty of Religious Studies."

This issue extends beyond the boundaries of McGill as well. The nearby denominational colleges: United Theological College, the Montréal Diocesan College, and the Presbyterian College all use the Religious Studies library.

Dan Shute, librarian at the Presbyterian College said the two libraries have a "co-operative affiliation, and if the library is moved to MacLennan there is no guarantee of the same level of co-operation."

While no concrete proposals for moving the library have come out, those opposed to the move have decided to state their opposition now. One fear is that the administration will make the decision over the summer when students and faculty won't be around to protest.



DAILY PHOTO BY JENNIFER MCCORMICK

The still, quiet air of delightful knowledge is undisturbed... for now.

"Moving this library is like taking the lab away from the physicist."

— prof. D.J. Hall

Bogus employment agency runs scam in Daily classifieds

BY KAREN LOO

When Victory Hegedus mailed her $2 to World Wide Travel Club last spring, in response to a *Daily* classified ad, she expected in return what the ad offered: information on summer jobs in the tourism industry.

What she received was a form letter and a list detailing potential sectors of employment. World Wide Travel Club expected her to select those areas of greatest interest to her, and to send more money, this time for the "real" information.

"The amounts were a minimum of $50 if not higher," said Hegedus, who was a McGill student at the time.

The ad also appeared in the *Daily* for several issues last month.

"I had written them a personalized letter stating I'm a registered nurse, and that I was specifically interested in nursing. I just got this response saying send us this much money for this resort area or this much money for this cruise ship," explained Hegedus.

She said, "They told me they would send me more information back as far as the name of the company, how to contact the company, and how to write a letter to the company."

Hegedus contacted employment agencies and information brokers as well.

"I spoke with an agency that deals with cruise ships, and they were willing to send me an information packet for free. These agencies introduce you to the cruise ships and they charge the company a finder's fee, like Quantum. They are the ones who interview you and put you on their availability lists with the ships," said Hegedus.

Information brokers do charge clients, but they usually have a flat rate for all the information.

"It's about forty bucks for information on everything," said Hegedus.

Helene Ethier, an agent for Quantum Management Services Limited, explained how employment agencies work.

"If you are looking for work, you call for an appointment. Depending on what field you are looking to work in, you get an interview and we try to find something which is compatible with your needs and qualifications. That's all. You never have anything to pay," said Ethier.

"It is the company that wants to hire which is using our service and making the effort to do business with an emplyment agency. They are the ones who pay for this. You never, never have to pay anything," explained Ethier.

Hugette Bourdon, an agent at l'Office de la protection du consommateur, referred to the World Wide Travel Club's offer as a "long-distance contract".

Bourdon clarified that, under the consumer protection law, a businessperson must fulfil her principal obligation before asking for partial or complete payment of a long-distance contract.

Businesses may obtain an exemption from this article of the law through l'Office de la protection du consommateur.

"Before sending any money, it is important that the consumer calls us to verify that the company he is dealing with has an exemption," said Bourdon.

She warned consumers to beware of ads which do not give a full address.

"It is illegal for a businessperson to give only a post office box number. He must give a complete address. However, lately we have noticed that some ads simply give the address of a post office box to get around this law."

Bourdon said the while l'Office de la protection du consommateur does not get a significant number of complaints form students, scams aimed at students can be found in campus papers nonetheless.

The *Daily* was unable to contact World Wide Travel Club for comment. According to Bell Canada, there is no such company listed.

Cheap rent for good deeds

Volunteers needed at Labre House

BY ALEX MATHIAS

THE Benedict Labre House, a Montréal community aid centre, is offering cheap apartments to students in exchange for volunteer work.

Gabrielle Kocken, 30, is the director of the Labre House. She said she decided to start renting rooms to students this January because she wants to have youthful energy involved in the cause.

The Labre House, founded in 1952 as a Christian mission, currently serves hot meals to underpriveleged people, as well as providing clothing for those who need it and a welcoming atmosphere.

Kocken said the Labre House is different from the 42 similar organizations in Montréal because "this is a Hospitality House, not a soup kitchen...At a soup kitchen you're a number; here you're a name," she said.

With competition for grants and donations, Kocken said that Labre House has to be innovative if it wants to survive.

One of these innovations is to entice young people to help them. They are renting to students, for $200 a month, a fully furnished room with utilities and food included. Students must also donate six hours of work a week at the house.

This opportunity is made feasible through a grant made from the Concordia Theology Department.

Two of the four rooms being offered are already occupied. Marshall (who wanted to remain anonymous), is an Applied Social Science at Concordia who has taken the Labre House's offer. "It is the opportunity of a student's lifetime," he said.

According to Marshall, Labre House is beneficial to the whole community. It gives personalized attention to people who crave it, he said.

For more information, contact the Benedict Labre House, 308 Young St., Montreal, Quebec H3C 2G2. Or call (514) 937-5973.

Black musicians celebrate Black history

BY JENA MARTIN

Devoted fans of hip hop, reggae, R&B and dance finally have something to look forward to. As part of February's Black History Month celebrations the Black Students' Network (BSN) are organizing a concert called Street Vibes '94, tomorrow afternoon.

In conjunction with Rickey D and Shaheed Entertainment, the event will showcase up and coming talents of Montréal's underground black music scene. Street Vibes is being sponsored by Jive Records and CKUT 90.3 fm.

Moji Anderson, co-organizer of Street Vibes and Cultural Issues Chair for BSN, describes the event as "an opportunity to see the range of talent in Montréal vis-à-vis rap, hip hop, and reggae."

"The concert is a much-needed forum for the wealth of burgeoning black talent in Montreal that too often gets buried under the commercialization of so-called black music."

— Mebrat Beyene, Political Issues Chair of the Black Students' Network

For many, this is a welcome change. Mebrat Beyene, Political Issues Chair of the BSN, is among those who are particularly enthused.

"The concert is a much-needed forum for the wealth of burgeoning black talent in Montreal that too often gets buried under the commercialization of so-called black music," said Beyene.

"There is so much commodification of black music that this represents a counterbalance to the mainstream image," she said.

The seven acts performing tomorrow are only a sample of the music that can be found in the community. Organizers are especially pleased with the level of talent involved.

Mr. Phayze, one of the rap groups appearing, will be opening for RUN-D.M.C. the following night.

Also, on the roster is P-Hype, a 4-member group that started out as a dance act but who, in the words of member Guy Deland, is now "a vegetable soup of music", incorporating elements of hip hop, pop and dance. The group (which has been together for three years) has been successful enough to garner awards at such renowed events as Montreal's Big Break.

Dahlia Anderson, the soul singer, is currently in studio, recording her first album. What makes this feat so impressive is that Anderson is all of seventeen years old.

The other performers At Random, Pert X-Cellence, Overproof and DCDC also represent the high calibre of talent in the city, promising to make the event a more than worthwhile affair. For those in search of a quality alternative to the mainstream, Street Vibes offers just the right amount of street flavor to satisfy your taste in music.

Street Vibes is happening Thursday, in the Union Ballroom at 13h. Tickets are $6 dollars at the door, with proceeds going to fund BSN's Black History Month activities. For more information call 398-6815.

Woman nabs thief in library

BY MARIE-JOSÉE JOHNSTON AND KRISTIN ANDREWS

McGill student Nora Bone nabbed a man believed to be responsible for a rash of stolen wallets and harassment of women in library washrooms last week.

Bone, who followed the suspect into the women's washroom on the third floor of MacLennan Library last Wednesday, grabbed the man and threw him up against the wall. "You're coming with me," she said.

The man was held by McGill Security until the Montréal police took him into custody a few hours later.

Bone said she recognized the man from a description posted in the library by women who claimed there had been a "peeping tom" in the library restrooms. Bone's friend Alisa Marshall had seen the man in the bathroom a few days earlier.

Reports of a peeping tom, and one woman's anonymous report that a man had touched her in the restroom, coincided with a week of unusually high numbers of thefts reported in MacLennan. "There was a lot of theft last week," custodian Mario Massa said.

Bone's wallet was stolen from her bag in the library on Saturday, January 22.

On Wednesday, when she followed the man she suspected to be the peeping tom, she watched him try to steal a wallet out of someone else's bag but a woman apprehended him.

Next, Bone followed the man "on a hunch" into the women's washroom, where she saw him sitting in an empty stall and listening to a woman urinate. "'What the fuck are you doing here?' I said. Then I grabbed him," Bone said.

Boxing lessons helped her feel confident enough to confront the man, Bone said.

McGill security was unable to comment on the details of the case.

"The university has signs posted saying it's not responsible for theft," said Massa. "If they want to press charges, it's the women's responsibility."

Massa added that McGill Security has had a tough time keeping up with rampant library theft since the number of security guards in the library was cut seven years ago from ten to two.

COMING MONDAY...

Watch for our Black History Month special issue!

Split Personality

continued from page 1...

Practice and theory in Women's Studies

Facing criticism

Women's Studies has been justly criticized from many different perspectives, but Lehrman's charge that the discipline is too political can be easily dismissed. Farah Nazarali, another Women's Studies minor, responds, "It has to be political," a sentiment echoed by many women in Women's Studies.

Maclean says, "It is not more political than any other discipline, except that it is more explicit." Whitehead agrees, and notes that social science which replicates the status quo is also political, although its premises might not be overt, and although it may be presented as empirically neutral and value-free.

A similarly misguided criticism is that Women's Studies is emotionally excessive. Nazarali says, "So what if it's emotional? Why is that seen to be a bad thing?" She believes this criticism operates on a valuation of reason over emotion, which reinforces a dichotomous view of gender roles. Although Maclean agrees Women's Studies might be more personal than other disciplines, she says, "It would be false to say there is no emotion in traditional political theory."

Maclean suggests that part of these charges about excessive emotion stem from overly high expectations of women taking the classes, based on a belief that personal questions can always be solved in the feminist classroom. The question can then easily become, 'how can this class help me', instead of, 'how can this class teach me about oppression in its myriad forms'.

This type of questioning by straight, white, middle-class women is a problem, since it encourages prioritizing gender concerns, without acknowledging complicity in other systems of oppression. As a white 'first world' woman, for example, by only concentrating on my oppression as a woman, I ignore the oppression that I myself am part of. I obscure my own privilege and the accompanying responsibility to deconstruct this system of privilege.

The most serious challenge

The media's concentration on Lehrman's criticism has obfuscated the most profound critique of Women's Studies, which questions the exclusiveness of what has been predominantly white, middle-class heterosexual female studies.

Rima Banerji, one of the founders of the Shakti Womanist Collective, believes that "the tendency has been to universalize white, middle-class heterosexual experience. We concentrate so much of our energy studying what white middle-class women think, when they aren't the majority of the world's women." These tendencies have ultimately worked to dilute the progressive feminist approach, and have reinforced racial, classist, heterosexist and imperialist oppression.

Whitehead says that in the last decade there has been an increased concern with the concept of difference in Women's Studies. "Without this recognition, there is a tendency to reify one's own position as historically and culturally universal. That is a practice of power. I welcome these trends that emphasize diversity and inclusion."

World majority women have long been political activists, but their social and theoretical contributions have either been undervalued or ignored in North American universities. Says Banerji, "Women of colour, working class women, lesbian and bisexual women, have also been active in struggling for women's liberation. Activism has been going on, and has been flourishing, but these women have not been included in the theory."

Critiques of this problem are often incorrectly seen as a critical appendage to Women's Studies, rather than as a fundamental challenge to the legitimacy of any discipline exclusively based on minority white middle-class experience. Celia Moore, a coordinator of McGill's Women's Union and a Women's Studies minor, notes a tendency in the McGill Women's Studies department to "present the acknowledgement of difference within feminism as if it is one of the many kinds of feminism to choose from", implying that it is possible to have a legitimate feminism which does not recognize differences between women.

Theory and practice

This exclusiveness has skewed the complex dynamic between feminist theory and feminist activism in Women's Studies, to privilege certain women's liberation (namely, white straight middle-class women) and ignore the myriad oppressions facing world majority women.

Banerji believes that this distortion has had severe consequences. "White women have tended to adopt a patriarchal colonial attitude towards women of colour, particularly to world majority women. They look at Western feminism as a prototype for liberation and as being the solution for liberation in all countries. They do not look at women around the world as political agents, as autonomous beings capable of engaging in their own political action."

The theoretical concentration on white middle-class experience has meant that minimal attention is paid to the pressing concerns of women whose voices aren't heard in the classroom, and their demands for social justice.

In the words of one student, who requested anonymity, "We sit around and discuss our lives, whether or not we should wear eye-shadow and shave our legs, without acknowledging the luxury of this activity. We discuss the plight of 'other' women, but we are less often found working with our 'sisters' who are being battered, who are broke, who are single mothers, or who are constantly battling institutionalized racism."

Attempts are being made by Professor Maclean to remedy the gap between theory and praxis. Her class in Feminist Political Theory involves a practicum (30 per cent of the course grade) where students can become involved in campus and community activism, learn a non-traditional trade or take a self-defence class.

Nazarali strongly favours such an approach, as it not only promotes active involvement in feminist activism, but encourages feminists to confront their privileged, elitist position within a university setting. She believes this class is exceptional, however, and outside of it there are "no serious attempts to incorporate feminist activism" into theoretical discourse.

Maclean notes that it is often the same people who write theory and who fight for social change, but she says, "It is useful to have a separate space to talk and think and write, and another where we fight for social change."

Whitehead would like to see Women's Studies departments become more related to community organizations and issues, but argues, "Women's Studies as a discipline requires reflection. As in every other academic enterprise, it is necessary to stand back from experience and reflect on it."

Banerji challenges the entire notion of a split between theory and practice as elitist. Discussing the theory of world majority women, she says, "We can't really afford to split the theoretical level from the experiential, because we are bound by it. To ask us to split ourselves from forces that affect our lives is not possible."

She adds, "It is promising to see women of colour theorists who have been connected to the activism, and this has produced some of the most radical feminist theory we have seen." Banerji believes that women activists who do not enter the unveristy are still creating theory through their resistance, even though it may be ignored by traditional Women's Studies discourse.

Women's Studies' future

Ways of dealing with this oppression within Women's Studies vary. Peta Tancred, director of McGill's Centre for Research and Teaching on Women (CRTW), believes women need to talk about some problems amongst themselves, arguing that "for the moment, it's our business....it's an easy way to divide and rule us. That makes me very tired."

Maclean contends that "Feminist theory is not a monolith, and showing that diversity of opinion might make outsiders feel like they have something to add to the discourse."

Serious structural constraints only augment these problems. Budgets are tight, and Women's Studies is usually not a top priority for the university. Although many have argued that the program needs its own department and staff-members beyond CRTW, this is an unlikely prospect for the near future. A majors program in Women's Studies is still not in place.

The problems of elitism and exclusiveness is not only found in Women's Studies, but is symptomatic of our university life in general. Feminist professors and students note that the disproportionate number of white middle-class Women's Studies students in part reflects the homogeneous composition of McGill University.

The pathological gap between theory and practice in Women's Studies is not entirely unique, but is characteristic of Western attitudes towards education which devalue experiential knowledge. Says Banerji, "Until the institution changes to reflect the reality of people's lives, instead of being overly abstract, and removed, it will continue to alienate the people that make up a majority of the culture's population."

In Women's Studies classrooms, the debates will continue to be heated. Many women (particularly women who are white, middle-class, straight) will have to confront their complicity in oppressive power structures. But unless the abstract theoretical 'woman' becomes fundamentally inclusive, and alliances are built between all oppressed peoples, Women's Studies will undoubtably lose its relevance as a framework for ending oppression.

As Banerji notes, "Any single-issue politic can't work. If feminism is to be truly effective and viable as a movement, it has to address its own racism, classism, heterosexism, and cultural imperialism. Otherwise we have to ask who exactly is this movement trying to liberate."

> ***"We can't really afford to split the theoretical level from the experiential, because we are bound by it. To ask us to split ourselves from forces that affect our lives is not possible."***
> ***— Rima Banerji of the Shakti Womanist Collective***

Cuba si, imperialisimo no!

Havana gathering aims for self-determination in Latin America and Caribbean

BY ARNOLD AUGUST

The Fourth Latin American and Caribbean Gathering for the Solidarity, Self-Determination and the Life of our Peoples took place in Havana, Cuba, from January 25-28.

Thirty-five countries sent1200 delegates to take part in the proceedings with participants representing a wide variety of social, cultural, political, religious and scientific organisations. As was the case with the United States, Canada's 27 representatives participated as formal delegates rather than just observers for the first time since the the first gathering of its kind was held in 1988.

The Canadian delegation was composed of trade unionists, representatives of women's groups, university students, Native people, politicians, activists from anti-racist and peace organisations, as well as university professors. I was a member of the Canadian delegation and this article will be a general overview of what transpired there. More detailed analysis of the issues raised by the conference will be presented in another issue of the *Daily*.

The Havana Gathering is the latest in a series of meetings, the first one held in Quito, Ecuador (1988), the second one in Bogota, Colombia (1989), and the third one took place in Sao Paulo, Brazil (1991). The delegates at the Havana Gathering unanimously decided at the closing session last Friday to hold the Fifth Gathering in Nicaragua in two years time.

DAILY PHOTO: ARNOLD AUGUST

Castro Speaks

A plenary session began on the first day at 10h. The stage was taken by the coordinating committe of the Havana Gathering comprised of representatives of the three countries which had hosted the first three meetings, as well as the Cuban coordinating committee led by Cuban president Fidel Castro himself.

As soon as Fidel appeared on the stage, all the delegates rose and gave him a standing ovation, shouting "Cuba si, imperialismo no!", and "Fidel!"

The opening plenary session was marked amongst other things by expressions of solidarity for Cuba by all those who spoke from the podium. The holding of the Fourth Gathering in Havana is itself a show of solidarity with Cuba.

The Gathering came at a time when the Cuban people are locked in a life and death struggle against the American blockade. The blockade, initiated by the U.S. after the 1959 victory of the Cuban people over the American-backed Batista dictatorhip, was extended further on October 23, 1992.

On that day, then U.S. President George Bush signed the Cuban Democray Act (known as the Torricelli Act). This law is without precedence in international relations. Articles 1707 and 1703 of this law gives the U.S. the right to decide what kind of political system Cuba should have and the way in which Cubans should administer their affairs.

This is in violation of the U.N. Charter Preamble as well as articles 1, 2, 33 and 41. In article 1703 of the Torricelli Act the US explicitly warns other countries not to deal with Cuba. Articles 1704 and 1706 authorize the U.S. president to carry out sanctions against any nation which opts to furnish any kind of aid to Cuba. These articles also make it illegal for any affiliate of an American company in another country to have any trade relations with Cuba.

The law also bars access to U.S. ports for180 days to any ship from another country which visits Cuba. The extra-territoriality of the American law also infringes on the Charter of the Organization of American States and GATT, both of which bear American signatures.

The first speaker from the podium, an Ecuadorian, reflected on the importance placed by the peoples of the Americas on the choice of Cuba as the venue for the Gathering. He said that this is where "everyone wanted to be — in the homeland of dignity and well-being of Latin America and the Caribbean."

Reports and Resolutions

After the explanation and adoption of the proceedures for the Gathering, the delegates were treated to a cultural presentation by the Cuban hosts.

The Gathering then divided up into three commissions: political, economic and cultural. The discussion on resolutions and decisions in these commissions carried on throughout the second day.

On the third day the delegates divided themselves into the following sectorial commissions: workers, peasants and indigenous peoples; women, neighbourhood and community organisations; youth and students; solidarity with Cuba, human rights, religion, media and reflection; parliamentarians, intellectuals and ecology.

On the fourth and last day the representatives from the three commissions as well as from all of the sectorial commissions presented their respective reports and resolutions to the plenary session for debate and final decision. For example, the decision was taken to hold the next Gathering in Nicaragua.

The delegates from this country registered their formal acceptance of the resoulutions through Daniel Ortega, leader of the Sandinistas of Nicaragua, who was on the podium during the closing session alongside Fidel Castro.

The plenary session decided that henceforth the forum would be called the Gathering of Peoples of the Americas and the Caribbean, making it the first continent-wide forum of the people to be organized anywhere in the world.

Many other decisions were taken and resolutions adopted. To take but one example, it was decided to coordinate demands for an International Woman's Day. One such demand would be the cancellation of the interest on debt payments, a major burden for the peoples of the Americas.

The funds thus recuperated are to be spent on the needs of the population such as in education, health and welfare.

The last session of the plenary was devoted to a two-hour speech by Fidel Castro. One of the main features of his presentation was the defense of Cuba's achievements and its sovereignty.

I had an opportunity to tour parts of Cuba for a week before the Gathering took place, speaking to people from all walks of life. I had an opportunity to observe their achievements first-hand in the realms of education, health, economic well-being and security.

The Cubans exhibit a great deal of pride in their advances since 1959. They are determined to defend their right to adhere to the system which they have chosen. Visiting Cuba also permitted me to further appreciate their socialist system. This system is proving to be the foundation of Cuba's capacity to thus far resist the attempts of the U.S. to starve the Cuban people into submission.

These features of Cuban reality were reflected in the speech by Fidel. Speaking with the emotion and sincerity so characteristic of the Cuban people, he said, "The Cuban people will not become another star on the U.S. flag."

He pointed proudly to the Cuban flag with its single star, the banner of the Cuban people's quest for independence and social progress from the First War of Independence in 1868 against the Spanish to the current struggle against the U.S. blockade.

He then said, "The Cuban people are happy with their lone star. Their star, the Cuban president declared, will come out of its triangle only when it can join with these peoples of the Caribbean and Latin America. We will never give in to the U.S.!"

After the formal sessions ended, the delegates were treated to a social evening organized by the Cuban hosts.

BY CHRIS SHERIDAN

ON JANUARY 1, 1994, a group of indigenous people and peasants known as the Zapatista National Liberation Army led a revolt against the government of Carlos Salinas de Gortiari, in the southern state of Chiapas in Mexico. The uprising was a direct response to the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) the same day.

Mario Rojas was the main opposition leader in the southern state of Morellos. His party, the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), has led the struggle throughout Mexico to bring free and fair elections to the country.

After three assassination attempts on his life, by the police, Rojas left Mexico and claimed refugee status in Canada. He is a doctor by trade and now heads the Québec Committee for Human Rights in Mexico.

The *Daily* sat down with Rojas and spoke to him about the present situation in southern Mexico as well as some of the issues related to the uprising. McGill Social Work student Hoori Hamboyan helped translate during the interview.

Daily: *A lot of the media attention has turned away from the situation in southern Mexico. Maybe you could tell us why?*

Rojas: The satellite t.v. is controlled by the government of Mexico. There are two television channels. They have different representatives in the different states but there are basically two channels. One is controlled directly by the government and one is a private monopoly and it is called Televisa.

This private one is able to give its news not only in Mexico but also in Europe, in the rest of Latin America, and in North America. ECO is an information base that is within this television channel. It is considered the most influential Spanish-speaking information station in the Hispanic world.

ECO is united with the governing party in Mexico. This private company nominated the candidate for the PRI [the governing party]. To make an analogy, this is like the CBC nominating Kim Campbell or

Dispelling the myths about CHIAPAS

An interview with Mexican Opposition Leader Mario Rojas

This interview is part one of a two-part discussion on Mexico. See next Wednesday's issue for Part two.

Jean Chrétien as its candidate. That's how information is directed in Mexico.

There is complete control over information. There is control over what information goes outside of Mexico and the government of Mexico only allows foreign journalists to go into the areas where Televisa has the monopoly. There is a lot of security difficulties but the few journalists who do try to get away from that monopoly have a lot of difficulty in getting video.

There is a difference between the written press and the televised. The journalists who are the most well-known are the t.v. and the radio ones. But also with the written press, there have been many journalists who have not been allowed to get in.

What are some of the reports from Chiapas that you have heard — things that aren't being reported in the media?

About ten days ago we [the Québec Committee for Human Rights in Mexico] were in Mexico. By means of this committee we were able to meet with and converse with some NGOs [Non-governmental organizations]. We were able to exchange ideas of what is going on in Chiapas and also the rest of Mexico.

I was chosen as the director general for the first political disappeared person of Salinas whose name was Jose Ramón Garcia. I went to identify some people who had assassinated him.

Although our visit was mostly to revise, to look at, to observe the situation in Mexico, something else that is important that we went to focus on, is a group of over two hundred widows who have lost their husbands who have disappeared through political crimes. Besides these two things we also did look at the situation in Chiapas.

Chiapas is the state that is the furthest south in the republic of Mexico. It is one of the largest states in southern Mexico. It shares a border with Guatemala. Indigenous people in Chiapas have the same origin as the indigenous peoples in Guatemala who are the Mayan people. The border between the two countries is really an artificial border that was established by the colonial powers.

In the state there is a long history of violence and discrimination against the peasants and the indigenous peoples, especially because of conflicts over land. Amnesty International did a few studies and they have declared, and we [PRD] agree with this, the states that have the highest level of violence against the indigenous people are the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca.

It would be far too long to describe now what kind of violence and how much but we have all the information. Last year, there were more than four hundred indigenous people imprisoned [in Chiapas]. And the judicial process was very irregular, there were very few trials.

What was your personal reaction to the uprising in January?

I wasn't surprised to hear that there had been an armed uprising. There are many states in the country that have suffered violence and political crimes. These conflicts in the various parts of the country lead us to think that new insurrections may occur.

Now that there was this insurrection in Chiapas, outside of the country there was more publicity, more knowledge of what is going on. But for two years we, who know about the country? We have been saying there are a lot of these crimes that are going on, it's not recent for us. We have said before that the crime that has been going on can worsen with the appearance of NAFTA.

Our opinions have been listened to by groups like NGOs, universities, but not not enough by authorities. Now, the political parties in Canada will give more attention to the opinions that we have been giving and will realize that a lot of what we have been saying is true.

The media, and the Mexican government, have tried to blame the uprising on some of the churches in the southern region. Do you think this was fair?

There are conflicts of actual farmland. There is the problem of the overexploitation of the forest. There are also conflicts of religious ideology. In this conflict [in Chiapas], other churches interfered just as much as the Catholic church, such as the Protestant church and ones from the United States as well. The real problem is the lack of democracy.

The church in this area [Chiapas] adopted more of a liberation theology. The bishop has formed a group for human rights called St. Bartholomew de las casas. Father Bartholomew was a defender of the indigenous peoples during the Spanish colonization. This group has taken up a position to defend the indigenous peoples, the poorer peoples, and the peasants against all kinds of crimes and violence.

Because of this position that this particular group took, they got into conflict with the hierarchy of the Catholic church. At the end of last year, there was pressure from the government to change the bishop, Samuel Ruiz. The government pressured the Vatican and the Catholic hierarchy said they would change the bishop.

All the intellectuals and the NGOs were in favour of Ruiz staying in his position. Because there was support for him to stay, this prevented the Vatican and the hierarchy of the church from removing him. Just a few days after this conflict between the hierarchy of the church and the people who wanted Ruiz to stay, there occurred this revolt in Chiapas.

It's evident that neither this bishop nor the group are responsible for the insurrection. This is a way for the government to accuse the church. What the government is using to blame the church, is that the group has formed about two hundred different church-based groups in Chiapas. It has been about ten years that this has existed.

These church-based groups are purely religious, to read the Bible and to learn about religion. But for about the past ten years, different left-leaning groups have also been working in these similar zones. There are many people who are involved with these church-based groups and they are also social activists. Despite this, you can't say that it was the church group itself or the bishop himself who promoted this insurrection.

In Mexico, certain peasant, religious, and intellectual organisations have worked with the C.I.A.

In the thirties, Mexico permitted a group that was called the Linguisitc Summer Institute. It is a group that supposedly studies anthropology, language, culture from the United States. It entered Mexico and some of these people involved with that group were involved actively in Chiapas and Oaxaca.

Together with this group, a lot of Protestant sectors also created a lot of religious conflicts. Many indigenous communities had already adopted Catholicism as their religious ideology.

The introduction of Protestant sectors created a conflict right in the middle of what had become a unified religious ideology. The different anthropologists within Mexico and other artistic and philosophical groups have insisted on expelling this Linguistic Summer Institute.

Next week: Mario discusses his views on NAFTA, the Salinas government's reaction to the uprising, and his party's position within the dispute.

The benevolence of Free Trade

World Watch

Women labour activists in Mexico have expressed concern over NAFTA. The 2000-page document offers little enforcement mechanisms for environmental or fair labour standards.

The 200 American maquiladoras (factories) which have proliferated in the border zones in recent decades, are infamous for their low wages, poor working conditions, and disregard for environmental standards.

Nearly 70% of the workers are women, who receive wages ranging from 70 cents to $1.25. 80% of these women are mothers, but child care costs average $60 a week, equalling a weeks wages for most women. Women who try to organize strikes or unions to protest conditions are fired and blacklisted. Many factories have quarterly pregnancy tests in order to fire pregnant women and avoid paying state maternity leave.

— Ms magazine, Jan/Feb1994

U.N. "peacekeepers" visit rape camps in Bosnia

Roy Gutman conducted a six month investigation for Newsday, which revealed that "peacekeepers" were patronizing a Serb-run "brothel" outside Sarajevo, where Muslim and Croat women were kept forcibly and raped. Witnesses reported that a compound/concentration camp called, "Sonja's Kon-Tiki" was visited by 50 U.N. soldiers, where peacekeepers held parties which were 'attended' by the women prisoners held by the Serbs, and then violently taken away. U.N. forces were also seen to "patronize" the Park Hotel, where local women are routinely taken to be raped by Serb military leaders.

U.N. spokesperson Matt Nerzig reported that all allegations will be examined by the ad hoc U.N. commission formed in October, but admits that the U.N. lacks enforcement of any rules over peacekeepers who are ultimately under command of their home country.

— Ms magazine, Jan/Feb 1994

Turkey continues offensive against Kurdish refugees

This past weekend Turkish bombers continued their attacks on Kurdish villages in southeast Turkey and northern Iraq. Sending yet another stream of refugees into Iraq. According to estimates from the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK), the number of refugees that have entered Iraq so far this year is between fourteen and twenty thousand people.

The purpose of these attacks is to create an Israeli-style security zone in the Kurdish regions thus splitting communication between Kurdish resistance in Turkey and Iraq.

Planes leaving NATO bases in Turkey have been used to enforce the 'Turkish security zone' and continue to lead strikes on Kurdish villages and refugee camps within Iraq. This has all ocurred while Iraqi Kurds are fleeing into Iran, Syria and Turkey to escape government repression.

— Workers World Service, ELN magazine

Filipina women in former U.S. base areas destitute

A leading Filipina feminist organization says that the government of Philippines is failing to provide alternatives for the 50, 000 plus women who lived on proceeds generated by the U.S. bases in Angeles and Olongapo.

The former entertainers are now surviving through marginal jobs like doing laundry, babysitting and assisting beauticians.

The transition plan for these areas put forward by the former government of Corazon Aquino, focused on creating a construction industry, a plan which ignores the needs of women. The new government of Fidel Ramos says it wants to make Olongapo a tourism area. The Women's Education, Development, Productivity and Research Organization (WEDPRO) is concerned that this means the government sees the area as permanent prostitution zone.

— Off our backs, Gabriela Women's update

Shutterbugs!

DAILY PHOTO MEETING

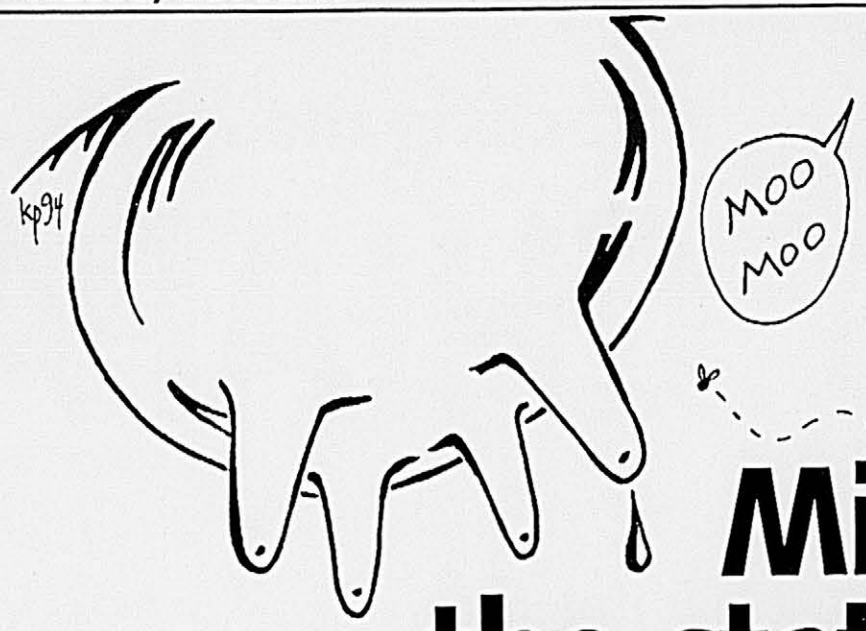
Today at 17h00
Just drop by at the office
B-03 of the Union Building

WE W♥NT YOUR BODY

(AGAIN!)

Sorry about the mix-up last time. We are serious about this. We want anyone interested in posing nude or semi-nude for the February 14 special issue on Sex and Sexuality. Anonymity is guaranteed. Please call:

Jen, 287-0724 • Derek, 281-6565



Milking the state for summer jobs

Many students unaware of employment opportunities

BY JOYA BALFOUR

"I'll never find a decent summer job!"

This is the oft-heard cry of many students as the elusive job search begins. Ever dreamed about one of those cushy civil service jobs that pay you incredible sums of money? The Canadian state apparatus is not as homogeneous as George Orwell would have you believe.

Most students know little of the varied job opportunities available in the federal or provincial governments. Here's how *you too* can get in on being a tourist guide, a junior administrator, or even a researcher.

To apply for summer jobs in the federal government, a student must fill out an application for Career-Oriented Summer Employment Program (COSEP). Whereas in previous years the COSEP form covered federal jobs across Canada, there are now two COSEP forms: one for the Ottawa-Hull region, and another for provincial regions.

Nicholas Calamatas, the part-time and summer employment co-ordinator at the McGill Career and Placement Service (CAPS), believes having two COSEP forms creates too much paperwork.

"It's ridiculous the way they're doing it now," he said. "The COSEP people have significantly altered the way they do things."

While the two COSEP forms are identical in format and questions, one must be sent to Ottawa for National Capital region jobs, and another to Sillery for jobs in the Québec region. For students wishing to apply for federal jobs in their home province, Calamatas suggests they phone home and get someone to obtain a COSEP form for their particular region.

Unfortunately, students cannot work for the federal government in a province in which they are neither a resident nor attending a post-secondary institution. National Capital regions jobs, however, are open to everyone.

Students who are currently undertaking a double major or joint honours program, and those whose forms must be sent to a specific government address (not the address given on the form), should make several copies of the COSEP form.

"You're allowed to send in as many forms as you want. For example, if you're doing commerce and international affairs, you can send in two forms," said Calamatas. "This way your application will not be thrown into one pile and left there." The COSEP form contains an extensive list of academic specializations on which you can find your program of studies.

Through their employment equity policy, COSEP encourages women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, and people with disabilities to apply.

For jobs in the provincial civil service, students can obtain forms from their respective provincial education ministries. In Québec, the Placement Étudiant du Québec (PÉQ) is the "exclusive agent for student employment in Québec goverments and agencies", according to their brochure. PÉQ also manages employment offers in private enterprise, industrial or service firms, and an interprovincial summer employment exchange.

Calamatas has a straightforward strategy for students. "You should look at the bulletin board (at CAPS) once every three weeks, and more often at the end of the semester," he said.

While students lament the present economy and job situation, Calamatas is more optimistic.

"Students jobs *have* improved over the last two summers."

Deadline for COSEP applications is Feb. 28, 1994. Forms can be obtained at the McGill Career and Placement Service, located in the Powell Student Services Building, 3637 Peel, phone 398-3304. Many summer job offers are posted on their bulletin board, as well as the required applications.

To obtain more information on the Placement Étudiant du Québec, their toll-free number is 1-800-463-2355.

LETTERS

Rosenberg Correction

To the Daily,

I congratulate the *McGill Daily*, the only student newspaper which informed the public on the march of truth in the Rosenberg case.

Unfortunately, your piece 'The Search for Truth in the Rosenberg Trial' (Jan. 26) erroneously attributes to me the statement that "the FBI tracked down people such as Harry Gold, Max Elitcher, Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs" who were "involved in transmitting atomic secrets to their Soviet contacts."

In reality, this statement was made by Prof. Arnold Ages in his article published in the *Canadian Jewish News*. This represents the official FBI line, and is a part of the on-going cover-up, since from the above list, as confirmed by the A.B.A. re-trial, Harry Gold was the only one implicated in the atomic espionage, as the courier between Klaus Fuchs and the Soviet Vice-Consul Anatoly Yakovlev (Yatskov).

See you at the public discussion of the case at the Temple Emanu-El-Beth Sholom.

Jack Gold
retired McGill librarian

Walksafe offers self-defence

To the Daily,

Re: 'Fight the fear: A woman's guide to self-defence in Montreal' (Jan. 31)

We'd like to let women at McGill know that if they're interested in taking ACTION self-defence courses on campus, Walksafe is sponsoring a weekend-long, English-language session on March 12 and 13. The course is approximately fifteen hours in length and will cost McGill students only $30. Registration for the class will be held on Monday, February 7, from 9am to 5pm in the lobby of the Shatner building. There are only 40 spots available, so women are encouraged to sign up as early as possible. For more information, feel free to call Walksafe at 398-2498 or drop by the office, Shatner 415.

Erin Brady
Walksafe Network

[ed. note — Chris Bell, your letter to the Daily is way too long! Please edit it and make sure it is under 300 words!]

ERRATUM

The *Daily* apologizes for misinformation on the cover of Monday's issue. The Senate is not voting today on the question of moving the Religious Studies Library. See the story on page one of today's issue for accurate details on the state of the library.

The Daily welcomes all letters under 300 words. Add your name, program, year and phone number. Anonymity can be provided; talk to an editor beforehand. We print all letters provided they are not racist, sexist, homophobic or slanderous. Opinions can be expressed in the form of a Hyde Park, no more than 500 words.

SINCE • 1911
Vol.83 No.21

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THE McGILL DAILY

EVENTS

Wednesday, 2 February

The Association of Yoga and Meditation offers mediation sessions Mon/Wed/Fri, 12h30-13h30 in Shatner 425 and Thursday 13h15-14h15, Shatner B09.

The Center for Research-Action on Race Relations is holding a discussion panel on "Employment Equity in a Multicultural Economy" at Concordia's Hall Building (1455 deMaissonneuve West) room H-765. Info: Fo Niemi at 939-3342.

McGill Students for Literacy is holding its annual learner-tutor banquet, 19h-21h, at RVC. Tutors should RSVP at 398-5100.

Rock climbing - Southern Africa - the subject of short slide show after the meeting of the Outing Club at 19h30, Leacock 132.

The International Socialists are screening *The Bridge to Freedom*, about the '60s civil rights movement in the U.S. Donations welcome. At Concordia's Hall Building, 6th floor ("Mugshots"). 19h45.

Blood Relations is being performed by Players Theatre Tuesday to Saturday, this week and next. 20h. Tickets: 398-6813.

♥♥ ♥

Drop your lover a line for

Valentine's Day.

Special rate on February 14th — $1 for classified ads.

Come to the Daily business office in the basement of the Shitter, B-17.

♥♥ ♥♥ ♥♥

GHETTO SAFETY PROJECT

TAKE BACK THE GHETTO

Are you interested in doing a safety audit of the ghetto with the intention of making recommendations to the City of Montreal?
If you are then come to our VOLUNTEER ORIENTATION session on Tuesday, Feb 8th at 5PM in Shatner Union room 107/8

For further information, please contact:
WALKSAFE: 398-2498 (Day)
Nick Benedict 845-7792 (Night)

With participation from:
SACOMSS (Sexual Assault Centre)
The Walksafe Network
LBGM (Lesbian, Bisexual and Gay Students of McGill)
The Women's Caucus
The Women's Union
Group Action
The External Affairs Committee

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-17, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication.

McGill Students (with valid ID): $3.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, $2.75 per day ($11.00 per week). McGill Employees (with staff card) $4.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, $3.75 per day ($15.00 per week). All others: $5.00 per day, or $4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days ($17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST or PST. *For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 –* ***WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE.***

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER. *The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.*

1 - HOUSING

Summer sublet from May 1st. Great 3 1/2 on Milton (Aylmer) - 2 min. to school, 2 levels, 2 closed rooms. Hdwd. flrs., lots of storage, freshly painted. Big kitchen. $485/mth. Call 282-7764 now!

Guy - Sherbrooke area, superb extra large, bright room, deco fireplace, fabulous floors in mansion. Everything paid - $350. Call Leo: 938-9380.

Condo-Why pay rent? 2 bd. 1 1/2 bth parking, bright. Move in condition. Open house Sunday 30. 3520 Lorne $145,000. L Aved. Royal Lepage 934-1818, 738-8284.

Heart of Downtown

Beautifully renovated, apts. at a reasonable price. 3½, 4½ available. Call: 284-5650 or 849-3897, for more info.

2 - MOVERS/STORAGE

Moving/Storage. Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Cheap. Steve 735-8148.

3 - HELP WANTED

Poll clerks wanted for elections. Applications are now available at SSMU desk in Union. Application deadline is February 9th.

Treeplanting British Columbia May/June '94. BugBusters Inc. Experience preferred. Call Joe 278-4645

5 - TYPING SERVICES

Word Processing. 937-8495. Term papers, résumés, forms design, correspondence, manuscripts, (Laser printing) (Photocopier) 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (7 days) (near Atwater)

Success to all students. WordPerfect 5.1. Term papers, resumés, applications. 27 yrs. experience. $1.75/D.S.P., 7 days/week. Campus/Peel/Sherbrooke. Paulette/Roxanne 288-9638-288-0016.

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Downtown-St. Mathieu. Prof. word processing w/ writing skills, edit eng. Phone dictation. Forms, résumés, theses. Excellent service. 933-8945 Fax: 937-5769.

Science, social science papers, theses, typed, typeset for assignments or publication. Equations, tech illustration, chrts, graphs, tables. 284-0867, 845-6701.

A 20 yr. proven, job-targeted, customized CV: top consulting, format & print effects. Bilingual/diskette option. (ACCIS FORMS) Result Résumés: 481-7049.

6 - SERVICES OFFERED

Psychotherapy for men or women. Incest, childhood abuse, rape, addiction, depression. heal from the past to go ahead. Lise Rivard M.Sc. 521-0101. Student Rate.

Resumés by MBA's. Student rates. Better Business Bureau member. 3000+ students served. Owner worked for Proctor & Gamble, Heinz and General Foods. 939-2200. Prestige (on Guy).

McGILL NIGHTLINE

No calories, no cholesterol, environmentally-friendly, not tested on animals, CFC free, and user-friendly - McGill Nightline 6pm-3am. Call 398-6246!

7 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Computer for Sale. IBM PC with printer, color monitor, software (lotsa games) asking $400 (no cheques please) Call 483-3912.

11 - LOST & FOUND

HELP! My sheepskin coat was taken from the Currie Gym, Wed. Jan. 26 @ 2:30. Generous reward offered for its return. Please call 499-3429 or the gym.

12 - PERSONAL

Are you adventurous? Psychologist studying adventurous carefree people who've led exciting impulsive lives. If you're the kind of person who'd do almost anything for a dare and want to participate in a psychology experiment, call 398-8901.

13 - LESSONS/COURSES

Law School. To learn about Canada's only complete pre-law educational program call 1-800-567-7737.

Come and practice your French with francophones. Club Half and Half. Tel 465-9128.

14 - NOTICES

Celebrating Natural Sizes! Explore issues related to body image in an informal small group. Tuesdays 2-4, 8 sessions starting Feb. 8th at downtown YWCA. Info: Elizabeth 694-6879.

LBGM Weekly discussion groups: Wed. Bi-group 5:30, 5th flr. Eaton Bldg. Fri. Coming Out 5:30, General 7:00, both at UTC, 3521 University. All welcome.

Questioning your sexuality? Or do you have any other concerns and need to talk? Call the LBGM Peer Counselling Line at 398-6822 Mon. to Fri. 7 to 10 pm.

Call us or approach a team on the street, and we'll walk with you anywhere you want to go! Sun-Thurs 5:00PM to 12:30AM, Fri&Sat 5:00PM to 2:30AM. **Walksafe**. 398-2498.

McGill gives cricket a cold shoulder

BY HASAN KARRAR

Members of the McGill Cricket Club are upset that neither the Department of Athletics nor the Students' Society are providing funding for the team. Cricket has been played on this campus ever since1821, and cricket fans are puzzled by McGill's attitude.

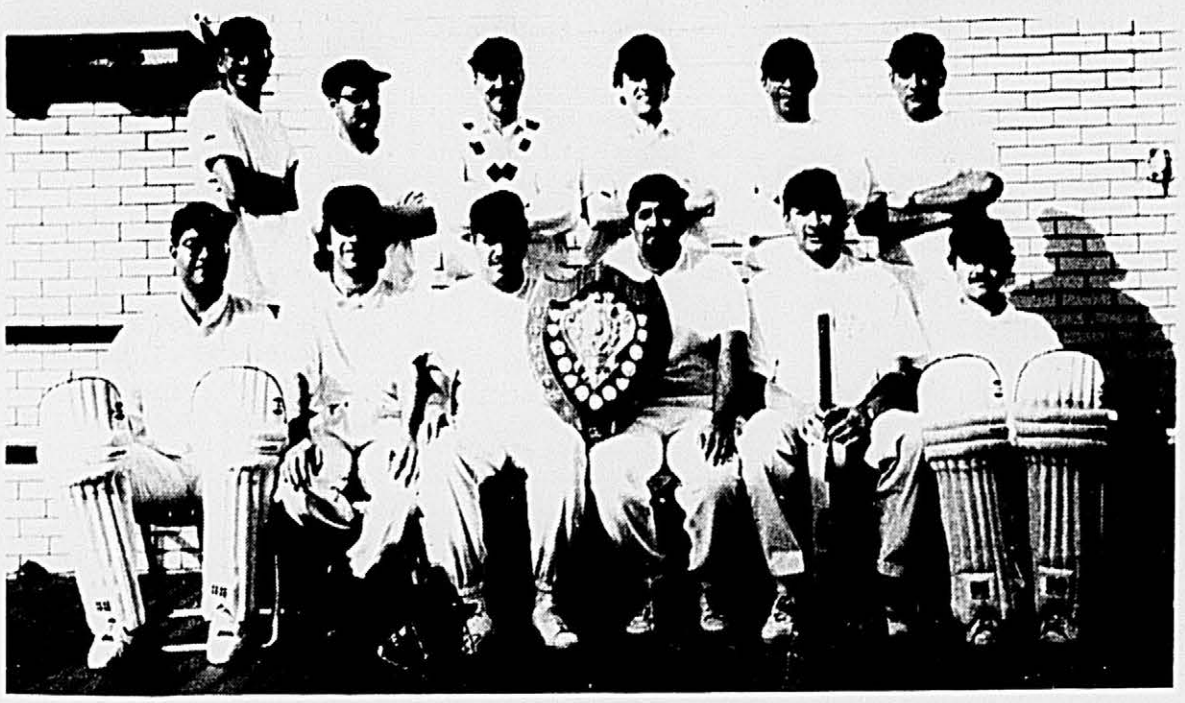
Kumbesan Sandrasegaran, a founding member of the club, remarked that when the club has approached Athletics in the past few years, they've been immediately turned down.

"Only a few people's interests are being served by McGill Athletics. Essentially 95 per cent of the student athletic fees go to five percent of the athletes on this campus," said Sandrasegaran.

"This policy has not been approved by anyone," said Sandrasegaran. "When you take money from everyone, everyone should have equal access. Its absolutely criminal."

According to the club's vp fundraising, Shahzad Butt, Students' Society denied funding because "we were not a social organization".

"The Cricket Club brings together students from South Asia, the Caribbean, Europe and essentially wherever cricket is played around the world," he said. "We have parties, barbecues and hold meetings the year round. We are as social as any other organization on campus," said Butt.



McGill Cricket Club after the Quebec Cricket Federation tournament

Also, Students' Society funds other athletics groups such as the Outing Club, said Butt.

"Such funding would usually come out of our special projects funds," said Students Society vp internal Cornell Wright.

"The decision to reject the cricket club proposal was made by last years executive committee. It could be same this year," he said.

"We dont have anything written that says that we won't fund student-based athletic groups," Wright added.

Denied university and Students' Society funding, the Cricket Club has had to depend on membership fees, samosa sales and catering.

McGill director of Athletics, Robert Dubeau, said the university was unable to fund the cricket club because of the department's limited budget.

"We fund teams which have proven that they are competing at a high level. We expect some level of excellence from our athletes," Dubeau remarked.

But most recognized McGill teams rank near the bottoms of their leagues, while the Cricket Club won the "C" league of the Québec Cricket Federation after which it was promoted to the "B" league.

During the summer they also won a tournament playing against the teams of the University of Massachusets, Columbia, Rutgers and Concordia university.

Butt cited numerous incidents over the past two years when the club recieved absolutely no encouragement from the university.

"McGill continously denied us space and access. We didn't get space on the lower campus or in Molson stadium," said Butt. "I remember the facilities manager once telling us that he had better things to do and couldn't be bothered with such issues," he added.

Butt said the club has recieved permission to use the gymnasium this year, where it will be holding indoor practices during spring break.

Though both Butt and Sandrasegaran are happy about the cooperation between Athletics and the club regarding the use of the gymnasium, they are not expecting any more from the university. Except for allowing them to use the cricket pitch on McDonald campus, the university has remained largely disinterested.

"No one came to our awards distribution night this year despite the fact that we distributed some eight passes amongst the Athletics department," said Butt. "They probably don't care."

Sandrasegaran said that after two years of running after university and student society funding they probably weren't going to continue trying.

"It's pointless begging for money and becoming their slave," said Sandrasegaran. "The entire system is wrong."

For more information about the Cricket Club, or practice during Spring Break call Vincent Cooper at 893-7899.

Nationalists claim the next battle will be fought on the soccer field.

Who be developed and developing now?

BY TERNA GYUSE

I t'ink say you hear wetin Issa Hayatou talk for radio yesterday? 'In say Confederation of African Football unilaterally declare football the new instrument of national will. Den talk say dey wan "redress a global imbalance of power."

My countryman: our turn don come. Dat time when everybody dey colonize we forefader-dem contrey lef' right center, nobody talk. Ashay as una IMF dey neocolonize again, everybody jus' dey smile. Europe o; check ya yansh: we go revenge. As your bankers dey structurally adjust us, we don deploy de new West African Frontier Force abi na tirailleurs camerounais? Field Marshals Stephen Keshi, Abedi Pele dey practice indirect rule for ya football fields.

Those FIFA boys are sha'p kai! One single proposal and how many problems don clear? Who be "developed" and "developing" now? Italy'in government go stabilize at last. America finally go rest from den police work after fifty years.

Military spending don reduce. Decis

The Daily needs sports writers

Interested in taking a different angle on everyday sports (bunjee jumping on a non-elastic rope, parachuting with an umbrella)?

Call 398-6784 or drop by onion b-03.

THE SILENT REPROACH OF A MILLION TEAR STAINED EYES...